

The Virginia Journal

AND

ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

HUC UNDIQUE GAZA
CONGERITUR

VIR.

(VOL. I.)

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1784.

(No. 11.)

MOUNT-VERNON, April 2, 1784.

THE Subscriber would lease about 30,000 acres of land on the Ohio and Great Kanhawa, for which he has had patents ten or twelve years: Ten thousand of these, in three tracts, lie upon the Ohio, between the mouths of the two Kanhawas, having a front upon the river of fifteen miles, and beautifully bordered by it.—The remaining 20,000 acres, in four other surveys, lie upon the Great Kanhawa, from the mouth, or near it, upwards.—These four tracts, together, have a margin upon that river, by which it is bounded, of more than 40 miles.

After having said thus much of the land, it is almost superfluous to add that the whole of it is river low grounds, of the first quality—but it is essential to remark that a great deal of it may be converted into the finest mowing ground imaginable, with little or no labour, nature, and the water-stops which have been made by the river, having done more to effect this, than years of hard labour in most other rich soils; and that the land back of these bottoms, must for ever render the latter uncommonly profitable for stock, on account of the extensiveness of the range, as it is of a nature, being extremely broken, not to be seated or cultivated.

These lands may be had on three tenures—First, until January 1795, and no longer.—Second, until January 1795, renewable every ten years for ever.—Third, for nine hundred and ninety-nine years. THE RENTS, CONDITIONS, and PRIVILEGES, are as follow:

FIRST, An exemption from rent three years, upon condition, that five acres for every hundred, and proportionably for a greater or lesser quantity, contained in the lease, shall, within that space be cleared and tilled, or in order for the latter; and a house fit for the comfortable accommodation of the tenant erected on the premises.

Second, That before the expiration of the term of the leases of the first tenure, or the first ten years of those of the second and third, a dwelling-house of brick, or stone, or of framed work, with a stone or brick chimney, and a good barn, suited to the size of the tenement, shall be built thereon; an orchard of good fruit, to consist of as many trees as there are acres specified in the lease planted and inclosed; and five acres for every hundred, and proportionably for a greater or lesser quantity, improved into meadow, which, or the like quantity, shall always be retained for mowing.

Third, The land to be accurately measured to each grantee, who will be allowed to take (in regular form with an extension back proportioned to the front of the river) as much as his inclination and ability may require, which quantity shall be secured to him and his heirs, by a lease in the usual form, with proper clauses, binding on landlord and tenant, for performance of covenants.

Fourth, A Spanish milled dollar of the present coin, shall pass in payment for six shillings, and other gold and silver in that proportion.

Fifth, The staple commodity, or other article of produce (for the greater ease and convenience of the tenant) may be substituted in lieu of money-rent in the leases, if the parties, at or before the first rent shall become due, can agree upon a medium value for it.

Sixth, If the exigency or policy of the State in which these lands lie, should at any time impose a tax upon them, or their appendages, such tax is to be borne by the tenant.

Seventh, These conditions, &c. being common to the leases of the three different tenures, the rent of the first will be *Four Pounds* per annum, for every hundred acres contained in the lease, and proportionably for a greater or lesser quantity.—Of the second, *One Shilling* for every acre contained in the lease, until the year 1795.—*One Shilling and Sixpence* for the like quantity afterwards, until the

year 1805—*Two Shillings* afterwards, till the year 1815—and the like increase per acre for every ten years, until the rent amounts to and shall have remained at *Five Shillings* for the ten years next ensuing—after which it is to encrease *Three-pence* per acre every ten years for ever.—Of the Third, *Two Shillings* for every acre therein contained, at which it will stand for 999 years, the term for which it is granted.

The situation of these lands are not only pleasant, but in any point of view, in which they can be considered, must be exceedingly advantageous; for if the produce of the country, according to the ideas of some, should go down the Mississippi, they are nearly as convenient for that transportation, having the stream without any obstruction in it to descend, as those which are now settling about the Falls of the Ohio, and upon Kentucky—to the choice of which, among other reasons, people were driven by the grants to the officers and soldiers, of which these are part in the upper country, and from the impracticability of obtaining lands in extensive bodies elsewhere.—If it should come by way of Fort-Pitt to Potomack (which is the most natural) or to the Susquehanna—by the Great Kanhawa to James-River—or by the Lakes Erie and Ontario to New-York, they are infinitely more so—being, according to Hutchins's table of distances, 422 miles (all of which is against the stream) nearer to those markets than the settlements last mentioned.—And what in the present situation of things, is a matter of no trifling consideration, no other claims can interfere with these, patents having been long granted for the land, and the property of it well known;—and besides, by lying on the south east side of the Ohio, can give no jealousy to the Indians—the proprietors of it therefore may cultivate their farms in peace, and fish, fowl, and hunt, without fear or molestation.

Although I do not lay any stress upon it, the presumption being that the Indians, during the late war, have laid all in ruins—yet it is on record in the courts of Botetourt and Fincastle (in which counties the land did lie) that buildings, meadows, and other improvements, which were made thereon in the years 1774 and 1775, designedly for the accommodation of tenants, cost the Subscriber, as appears by the oaths of sworn appraisers (conformably to the directions of an act of the Assembly of Virginia, for seating and cultivating new lands) £. 1568 18s. 7½, equal to £. 1961 3s. 3d. Maryland, Pennsylvania, or Jersey currency.

These lands being peculiarly well adapted for small societies, who may incline to be detached and retired—Any such applying in a body, or by their pastors or agents, shall have every assistance and encouragement, which can with convenience and propriety be given, by

G. WASHINGTON.

N. B. I have been full in description and terms, to prevent the trouble and expence which might attend fruitless inquiries.

JAMES ADAM,

HAS for sale coarse and fine Ship Bread, of a good quality, and fine Bread in small cags, for the West-India market, with which he can supply any Masters of vessels and others with large or small quantities, on reasonable terms for ready Money.—He has also for sale, old Jamaica Spirits of the first quality, either by the gallon or quarter cask; imported Grindstones, fit for plantation use; Liverpool and Allum Salt.—He will allow a generous price to any Millers or others for good middling Flour.—He has three Rooms in the Public Warehouse, on the County-Wharf, to let, either by the Month or Year.

Alexandria, March 3.

JAMES HENDRICKS,
AND
COMPANY,

Have just imported from London, in the Ship Little-dale, Capt. KELSICK, a large Assortment of European and East-India GOODS, which they have for Sale, by Wholesale only, at their Store, at the Corner of Pitt and King-Streets, Alexandria, amongst which are the following Articles:

Superfine broadcloths, with twist, buttons, &c. to match; 7-8 and yard wide Irish linens; Irish and Russia sheetings; dowlas, German osnaburgs, and British tow and flaxen linens; 3-4, 7-8, yard wide and 3-8 checks; quadruple Sillesia, striped Holland, jeans, jannets, Dutch cord and corded demity; drawboys, Marseilles quilting and velverets plain and printed; cotton, thread and worsted stockings; tapes, nonpareils and bobbins; Scotch, stitching, coloured, osnaburg and shoe threads; kenting, checked, spotted; Barcelona and gauze handkerchiefs; minionet, spider, chain, spotted and fancy gauze; 1d. and 2d. taste, of a variety of colours; 4d. 6d. 8d. and 12d. sarjenet, satin and love ribbons; velvet hat bindings; a variety of figured aprons; camlets, calamancoes, russels, tammies, durants, sergedenims and lastings; mourning crapes; bombazeens; a variety of men's, women's and maid's gloves; cardinals, women's hats and bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed; pocket-books, with and without instruments; common kind and Morocco ditto, with silver and steel locks; wafers, sealing-wax, testaments and spelling-books; writing and bonnet paper; playing cards, quills and ink-powder; thread edging; troy, minionet and Hanover lace; ladies' best Hosiery stuff shoes; girls' and childrens' Morocco ditto; nests of gilt trunks; sackings; mens' and boys' felt hats; mens' castor and beaver ditto, drab coloured, green and black; bedbuns and bed-tickens; born, ivory and tortoiseshell combs; boxes of china, consisting of tea and coffee cups and saucers, and bowls assorted; crates of queen's ware well assorted; pins, needles, hair pins, and double and single knitting pins; hair siffters; hair brooms, scrubbing and other brushes; a small assortment of sadlery; sleeve-buttons; an assortment of coat and vest buttons; ink-pots and pocket looking-glasses; curry-combs; pewter plates, dishes, basins and spoons; copper sauce-pans and tea-kettles; iron pots, camp-ovens and steel; sad irons; grafts and cradling scythes; broad and narrow hoes; sprigs; wood saws; 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails; 20d. flooring brads; H and HL hinges; cupboard and chest ditto; pad, stock and rim locks of various sizes; claw and lathing hammers; casks of glass ware; 8 by 10 London crown window glass; fig blue; F and double F gunpowder; shot and bar-lead; bottled porter; copperas, roll brimstone, salt-petre, &c. with a variety of other articles, all of which they propose selling at the Philadelphia prices, for CASH, WHEAT, FLOUR, TOBACCO, or good BILLS of EXCHANGE on Europe; and as they have formed suitable connexions for the purpose of supplying them with goods at the proper seasons, they flatter themselves they will be able to supply their friends and customers on the best terms.

Alexandria, March 30, 1784.

FOR LONDON.



THE Ship LITTLEDALE, now at Alexandria, commanded by Capt. KELSICK, just arrived from London, takes in tobacco consigned to Messieurs James and Robert Dunlap, Merchants there, at £. 7 sterling per ton, delivered alongside.—She will carry better than four hundred hogheads, two hundred of which are secured, therefore it is expected she will soon fail.—She is a strong ship, about seven years old, and was built at Whitehaven.

ROBERT PETER,

George-Town, March 31, 1784.

PETERSBURGH, November 27. COLONEL Tamare, who brought hither the treaty of peace concluded with Prince Heraclius, is returned to Georgia with the Empress's ratification. It is not yet known whether Prince Solomon has determined to accept the proposals, which we are assured were made to him by this Court.

WARSAW, Nov. 30. Letters from Constantinople of the 10th instant, give no positive information respecting the issue of the negotiations, which still continue, as well as the preparations for war. The works in the cannon foundry at Tophania, are not interrupted, but continue day and night.

If advices from Crimea may be credited, a corps of Russian troops have been some time on their march for Georgia.

FLORENCE, Dec. 16. An estafette from the Emperor arrived here this morning, by whom we learn, that his Imperial Majesty has taken the route of Bologna, he is expected the 18th at the castle of Casaggiolo, two posts from hence, where the Grand Duke will go to receive him.

The King of Sweden is still in this city, honoring with his presence the most distinguished assemblies, and viewing every thing that is curious.

FRANKFORT on the Maine, Dec. 20. It is said that the Emperor, when he appointed the reigning Prince of Anhalt Zerbst, (only brother to the Empress of Russia) General of horse, he took into his service the 400 men of the troops of that Prince, who are lately returned from America.

L O N D O N, January 7.

The aerostatic balloons, lately invented in France, have made a considerable noise in the philosophical world; but the principles on which they act are very little known to the generality of people.

A very considerable number of adventurers have at different times, ascended into the air by the assistance of balloons, whose descent is produced by letting out a portion of the inflammable air, and regulated by ballast, which may be detached if the velocity should appear too precipitate. One of these courageous adventurers is said to have ascended till the barometer fell ten inches, which on a rough calculation gives upwards of two English miles perpendicular height. Two others travelled over the city of Paris, passing through an extent of about seven miles horizontally. This last aerial voyage was not made like the former, by the assistance of inflammable air, but merely by the help of that expansion which common air is susceptible of by being heated; an improvement which is more considerably in favour of the practice than any other since the original invention. For the inflammable air, though composed out of materials which are very cheap, comparatively with other chymical articles, is very expensive, on account of the large quantity required to be produced. But in this last mentioned excursion, a long column closed above, and open below, was substituted instead of the balloon. Beneath the column was suspended a brazier, and a stage for the operators. Straw being burned in the brazier, the heated air ascended into the column, which at length became buoyant, and carried up the fire, together with the managers. It will be readily conceived that a continuance of the fire would assist the ascending motion, by increasing the quantity of rarified air; and, on the contrary, that gradual condensation by cooling the internal air, and by the admixture of the exterior air at the mouth of the column, would cause it to descend wherever the fire was remitted or put out.

Jan. 14. We can, from authority, assure the public, that it is determined to dissolve the present Parliament to-morrow. Every means has been tried to gain a majority against the coalition; but a firmness in the House of Commons, hitherto almost unexampled, has defied threats, bribes, and family solicitations. A fixed resolution in the advisers of the crown not to go out of office, and the sense of Parliament against them, has, at length triumphed over all consequences, and on Saturday the exit of Parliament was fixed for Tuesday.

The game to be played on Tuesday is this: the House of Commons meet on that day, and in imitation of the wise city of London, address his Majesty to thank him for dismissing his Ministry. Then says the King, *look here, and look there—here is the city of London and the House of Lords. See what wisdom graces the brow of the one, what uncorrupted benignity of features marks the countenance of the other. The Mayor, the Aldermen, the Sheriffs, and the Commons; the Dukes, the Earls, the Viscounts, the Barons, and the Bishops. View their robes of gold, their sleeves of lawn. Not Nero himself—nor Cæsar the first, were fonder of supremacy than the Lords; and with the wisdom of Caligula the Corporation alone can vie. These are my favourites. But look you on this, the representative body of the people of England. What are they? a set of Commoners. Can I leave the one to be in friendship with the other? No, indeed. Therefore I will comply with the wishes of my Lords and my citizens, and dissolve the Parliament.*

The universal anarchy into which this kingdom must be thrown by the dissolution of Parliament, may probably cause a general insurrection among the people. The cloven foot of absolute monarchy begins to appear, as is evident when secret influence rises superior to the voice of the people in their representative body. The glory of England is on the verge of ruin, and nothing but one bold effort can save us from perdition. We have lost America—we have lost the dominions of the sea—we have nearly lost Ireland—and what is worse than all, the constitution is at the verge of death, and her expiring lamp of life almost extinguished. London will be absolutely destroyed by dissolving the Parliament at this season of the year. Many, very many families must in consequence be made bankrupts; for the perishable commodities laid in for the winter stock can no longer be of use when the town is deserted. The country too at this season will be forty days idle, which on a moderate computation, cannot be less than a certain loss of five millions of money; and God knows, we are ill able to bear such a loss in these pressing times of necessity. The names of Temple, Pitt, Jenkinson, and Bute, will hereafter be remembered by our impoverished posterity not with gratitude, not with respect, not with veneration!

The present Minister's idea of governing this country is by the cabinet, and not by the Commons of England. They intend to dissolve the next Parliament the very day after meeting, if they do not instantly become the slaves of the Court.

There is at present great distress among many capital people in the city, who, it is imagined, must stop payment, from the bank having refused to discount a number of bills, which the mercantile people esteem equal in goodness to bank notes. The gentlemen of the direction have, no doubt, good reasons for what they do; but it has occasioned such a scarcity of cash, that one person in particular has stopped payment, though he has good bills by him to the amount of double the sum necessary for his present occasions.

The Arkem Valenfon, Capt. Mend, from New-York, with rum, &c. is on shore on the Isle of Wight. The Earl of Cornwallis, Mills, is also on shore and full of water.

From the L O N D O N G A Z E T T E.

St. JAMES'S, January 16, 1784.

This day the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Common-Council of the city of London, waited upon his Majesty (being introduced by the Earl of Salisbury, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's household) with the following address, which was read by James Adair, Esq; the Recorder.

To the KING'S Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble ADDRESS of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the city of London, in Common-Council assembled:

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common-Council assembled, consider it incumbent on us, at the present alarming moment, to approach the throne with renewed assurances of our most faithful and constant attachment to your Majesty's person and government.

Your faithful citizens this day beheld, with infinite concern, the progress of a measure, which equally tended to encroach on the rights of your Majesty's Crown, to annihilate the chartered rights of the East-India Company, and to raise a new power unknown to this free government, and highly inimical to its safety.

As this dangerous measure was warmly supported by your Majesty's late Ministers, we heartily rejoice in their dismissal, and humbly thank your Majesty for exerting your prerogative in a manner so salutary and constitutional.

It is impossible for us to consider the event without fresh admiration of the constitution handed down by our ancestors; and we trust that in the well compounded legislature of this kingdom, there will ever be found some branch, ready to defend the rights and liberties of the people, and to preserve inviolate the faith and honor of parliamentary engagements.

S I R E!

The prerogatives of your Majesty's high office were annexed thereto for the good of the people; and we beg your Majesty will receive our earnest assurances, that the citizens of London will always support the constitutional exercise of them to the utmost of their power.

Highly sensible of your Majesty's paternal care and affection for your people, we pray the Almighty that you may long reign in peace over a free and happy united nation.

Signed, by order of the Court,

WILLIAM RIX.

To which ADDRESS his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

I THANK you for this dutiful and affectionate address, and for the expressions of your attachment to my person, and my zeal for the excellent constitution of this country.

My faithful citizens of London may always depend upon my earnest attention to the welfare of all my subjects; and may assure themselves that, in the exercise of the powers with which I am invested by the constitution, I shall uniformly endeavour to promote the happiness and prosperity of my people.

They were all received very graciously, and had the honor to kiss his Majesty's hand.

After which his Majesty was pleased to confer the honor of Knighthood on Barnard Turner Esq; Alderman, and one of the Sheriffs.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

Jan. 20. Who dreads it?—The corrupt members of the coalition, who have no chance of being re-chosen, now their leaders are discarded, and out of power. Is it not time for its being dissolved, when not many more than 300 Members attended the passing of the India bill, although the House consisted of 558 Members; a bill fraught with injustice, and reprobated by all the Law Lords, except the Advocate of the immaculate Lord Clive, who was the greatest delinquent that ever came from India.

No Lord-Lieutenant has yet been appointed for Ireland; this circumstance depends upon the result of Monday's business in the Commons.

Mr. Fox's India bill was but a *half-measure* to his propositions in the House of Commons on Monday; putting a stop to the farther issuing of public money, that the horrors it must occasion in the commercial world might deter his Majesty from dissolving the Parliament, was staking his private views against the interest of every other man in the kingdom. Men accustomed to desperate stakes, never play a small game: The treasury and the Bank of England, are only respected at *Brook's* as objects to enable a man to pay his debts of honor, and furnish a little good play.

To-morrow the House of Peers will meet for the further dispatch of business, pursuant to their last adjournment for Christmas recess.

General Sir Guy Carleton, late Commander in Chief at New-York, arrived in town on Wednesday. He came home in the *Ceres* sloop of war, of 18 guns, arrived at Plymouth. When he sailed all the British and Hessian troops, with the loyalists, had left New-York, and the Americans, with General Washington at their head, were in peaceable possession of that city; and thus cadeth the American war, the British army being totally withdrawn from all the posts lately occupied by them in America, and the Americans (after a severe and bloody war of seven years) are left masters of the field!

A letter from New-York says, the people begin to be a little settled in their minds, and no further search or enquiry is now made about the loyalists, and that the people only want a regular form of government and Courts of Judicature to be settled, in order to make it a flourishing city for trade.

The coalition members take unwearied pains both in the House of Commons, as also in their respective connexions, to represent a dissolution of Parliament as a measure big with ruin to the country, whereas, on the contrary, it appears the only step likely to save this distracted country from ruin, for at present all public business is at a stand by the intemperate zeal of party, and a part of the people, by the choice of their representatives, and who will think it no inconvenience to give their vote, when by a majority of a new House of Commons there is no doubt the King will comply with the wishes of his subjects in appointing such Ministers as may, under the above circumstances, be fairly said to be the choice of the people.

We hear that the merchants and traders of London and Westminster will soon have a meeting at the London tavern to follow the noble example of the city of London, by addressing his Majesty for removing his late Ministers for being inimical to the liberties and chartered rights of this country.

Jan. 24. American commerce is now with great spirit indeed on the revival, the clearance of our merchants for the different parts of America, have in a short period last past, been both very numerous and very costly. The Bristol people are sending out eight large vessels, the Liverpool traders seventeen, the port of London above twenty.

Jan. 26. It was strongly reported yesterday evening at the different lounging offices in Pall-Mall and St. James's Street, that his Majesty would go this day to the House of Peers, and dissolve the Parliament. Little credit was given to the report.

The doctrine of danger to the constitution in consequence of flying in the face of the sacred law and usage of Parliament, by paying the army with money not appropriated to that service by act of Parliament, touched on by Mr. Marsham in the course of his speech on the same day, was more fully and most ably argued by Sir Grey Cooper on the night of the 12th instant, when the resolution alluded to by Mr. Marsham, was moved and voted. The debate upon it took place so late in the night on the 12th instant, that no one of the reporters had an opportunity of giving Sir Grey's excellent and most constitutional speech upon the subject to the public.

Mr. Povey, in expressing a wish for union of parties, may be considered as expressing with exceptions, that can be but few indeed, the wishes of the entire community.—As such we hope and trust his efforts of genuine patriotism will be aided by the co-operating zeal of every honest man in the kingdom.

The union of Mr. Fox and his interest with Mr. Pitt cannot fail to be felt in the most animating way through every department of public business, and if Lord North does as he said he would, and therefore there is every reason to think he will not stand in the way of such an union, his Lordship will fairly get more well-earned fame, and will make a more unequivocal display of true Amor patriæ, than we have experienced in any individual or set of men whatever.

An evening paper says, that much wished for event, an union of the great political abilities with the known principles of integrity, which the leaders of the present contending parties in Parliament are avowedly possessed of, and which the Hon. Mr. Grosvenor with so much true patriotism proposed, as the only means to restore us to peace at home, and respectability abroad, has been most warmly taken up by the rest of the country gentlemen, who have ever been looked upon as the marrow of the House of Commons, and whose landed property interests them in every manner which can bring lasting prosperity to our country.

In consequence of which, Mr. Grosvenor has been visited by several of the first characters, who have wished him to persevere in a measure which alone can give to Ministers that confidence both from the Prince and the people, so necessary to our foreign and domestic prosperity and happiness; and we have been favoured with a copy of the paper, which has been already signed by about seventeen of the most unexceptionable Members, and is to be presented to the leading men both of the present and late Administration, to which, from the commendable motion that gave rise to it, we must wish them great success.

The paper is as follows:

"We whose names are hereunto signed, Members of the House of Commons, being fully persuaded that the united efforts of those in whose integrity, abilities, and constitutional principles we have reason to confide, can alone rescue the country from its present distracted state, do join in most earnestly intreating them to communicate with each other on the arduous situation of public affairs, trusting that by a liberal and unreserved intercourse between them every impediment may be removed to a cordial co-operation of great and respectable characters, acting on the same public principles, and entitled to the support of independent and disinterested men.

"And we depute ——— to present this representation and requisition to his Grace the Duke of Portland, the Right Hon. Lord J. Cavendish, the Right Hon. William Pitt, and the Right Hon. C. J. Fox, in our names."

Friday morning some dispatches were received from St. Lucia, which were brought over in the William and Mary, Capt. Waters, arrived at Dover. They are dated the 20th of November, when every thing remained quiet, and a great many ships from New-York and St. Thomas had arrived there.

NEW-HAVEN, March 10.

A Letter from Captain Amaziah Jocelin, of this port, dated Martinico, January 26, 1784, after mentioning his having had extreme bad weather in going off the coast, in which he lost five horses, adds—"On the first of January, in lat. 32, long. 50, I fell in with the sloop Peggy, Capt. White-wood, from New-York, bound to Port-Roseway, near two months out, in great distress, having lost his sails, and all his men, excepting one, together with their boat, canoe, &c. There were on board passengers, Mr. Houghton, Mrs. Bannon, her daughter, and a negro girl, the two former in a very sickly condition, having for 45 days subsisted on raw pork and sea bread. I had that day the most moderate weather I had since I came out. I sent on board them, took the passengers out, and put Mr. Robinson, with two other men on board, together with my fore-sail, and part of my square-sail, in order to bring her into port; and when I arrived here yesterday morning, had the pleasure of finding she had arrived 24 hours before me. Mrs. Bannon died on board of us the 11th of the month."

NEW-YORK, March 22.

By letters from Halifax, (Nova-Scotia) dated the 16th of February, we learn, that the influenza, or sore throat complaint, was very prevalent at that place, and that Lord Charles Montague, who lately arrived there from the West-Indies, died of it the 4th of February last.

ALEXANDRIA, April 15.

On Tuesday last arrived in this Town, on his Return to Annapolis from a Visit to Mount-Vernon, his Excellency the Chevalier La LUZERNE, Ambassador from his most Christian Majesty to the United States, accompanied by his Excellency

General WASHINGTON. They were received with repeated Discharges of Cannon from the Town and Shipping in the Harbour; and after dining at Mr. Lomax's Tavern in Company with a Number of Gentlemen, were saluted with the like Compliments on their Departure.

NAVAL-OFFICE. ALEXANDRIA.

Inward Entries. Schooner Jolly Tar, J. Humphries, Sloop Rebecca, S. Brown, and Schooner Virginia, O. Gold, from Baltimore; Potacore Ship Nefra S. Della Mercede, Lejon; Ship Paragon, H. Hughes, Philadelphia.

Cleared Outwards. Schooner Virginia, O. Gold for Baltimore.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF FAIRFAX COUNTY, GENTLEMEN,

INFLUENCED by an ardent desire to serve my country at the present alarming crisis of public affairs, when matters of the utmost importance to the happiness of the community must be inevitably determined—and encouraged by the flattering assurances of some of those worthy characters whom I am so fortunate as to call my friends, I lately proposed to myself the honor of appearing as a candidate, at the ensuing election of Delegates, for Fairfax County—and having published this resolution at different meetings of the people, and even gone so far as to make personal application to Gentlemen Freeholders, as the inclemency of the season, and the unconfirmed state of my health, have permitted me to visit, I now find myself exposed to the complicated distress of resigning my pretensions, by a sudden return of illness, which has confined me for several days past to my chamber, and which the physicians assure me, will make my attendance on the Berkeley Springs, throughout the whole of the approaching season, indispensably necessary. As the first wish of my heart is the prosperity and happiness of the county, in which the property I possess is intirely centered, so I feel myself particularly ambitious, at this interesting period, of co-operating with the truly liberal and patriotic commercial measures of the town of Alexandria, which by uniformly pursuing the great objects of public faith and domestic industry, bids fair to be soon classed amongst the first trading towns in the United States.

I beg leave to return my warmest acknowledgements to those gentlemen who have favoured me with their good offices on this occasion, and while the known worth of my competitors assures this county, at present, of a wife and happy representation, I have only to add, that if at any future hour my poor abilities should be deemed worthy of public confidence, the County of Fairfax may, at all times, command the faithful services of,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient and obliged,
humble servant,

April 2, 1784.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

DOW, MACIVER, AND COMPANY,

HAVING just received a fresh Supply of GOODS from BRITAIN—they wish to acquaint their Friends and Customers, that they sell the same on the best Terms for CASH, WHEAT, FLOUR, TOBACCO, and FLAX-SEED.

Alexandria, April 14, 1784.

FOR SALE, FOR CASH OF PRODUCE,

TWO LOTS, about Twenty-Four Feet each in front on Fairfax Street, and Eighty Feet back, on one of which is a store now rented at £.50 per annum; and is bounded by a twelve feet alley, running from Fairfax to Water-Street.—Half the purchase to be paid down, and credit to suit the purchaser given on the remainder.—Bond and security will be required, with interest from the day of sale, if not punctually paid.

Alexandria, April 7, 1784.

V. PEERS.

In my absence apply to Col. JOHN FITZGERALD.

THIS is to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of a bond that Robert Lyle has taken from me for a hoghead of tobacco on this warehouse, as I am determined not to pay it, he having forced me to give it him unlawfully. RICHARD VALLANDIGHAM.

April 14, 1784.

Charles County, April 6, 1784.

ON Thursday the 6th of May next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be sold to the highest bidder, the Subscriber's Dwelling Plantation, lying about 6 miles below Piscataway, and on the main road leading from that place to Port-Tobacco; it contains about 580 acres, and the soil is of the first quality; there are about 60 Acres of fine meadow ground, a few of which have been cleared. The improvements are a tolerable dwelling-house, all the necessary out houses, and an excellent apple orchard. Possession will be given next Christmas, and credit from that time for three years, on paying one third annually.

S. HANSON, of Samuel,

DR. LEMAYNER, Dentist, lately from New-York, who transplants teeth, will be in Alexandria in a few days; where he will stay for a short time.—Inquire for him at the Printing-Office.

April 14, 1784.

[BY PERMISSION.]

The THEATRE in DUMFRIES will be opened (for TWO NIGHTS only) by the AMERICAN COMPANY of COMEDIANS, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 20th of April, with a TRAGEDY, called

D O U G L A S.

Young Norval,	Mr. WALL.
Lord Randolph,	Mr. SMITH.
Officer,	Mr. ATHERTON.
Glenalven,	Mr. LEWIS.
Old Norval,	Mr. DAVIDS.
Anna,	Mrs. HYDE.

And Lady Randolph, with an Epilogue, Mrs. RYAN. To which will be added a FARCE, called

L E T H E,

OR

ÆSOP IN THE SHADES.

Æsop,	Mr. LEWIS.
Mercury,	Miss WALL.
Frenchman,	Mr. ROUSSEL.
Charon,	Mr. ATHERTON.
Snip, the Taylor,	Mr. KIDD.
Fine Gentleman,	Mr. DAVIDS.
Drunken Man,	Mr. WALL.
Mrs. Riot,	Mrs. RYAN.

To conclude with a favourite Hunting Song, called TALLIO, by Mrs. HYDE.

The Doors will be opened at Six, and the Performance to begin at Seven o'Clock.

TICKETS to be had at Mr. M'DANIEL'S TAVERN at ONE DOLLAR each.

No Person can be admitted behind the Scenes.

April 14, 1784.

TO BE SOLD, (for Ready Money, or Tobacco) by Public Sale, in the Town of Alexandria, on the 28th Instant.

TWO LOTS of GROUND, each 19 feet front and 99 feet deep, situated on the east side of Pitt-Street between King and Prince Streets.

JOHN SAUNDERS.

Alexandria, April 15, 1784.



CUB who stood at General Spotswood's last year, and bred by Colonel Francis Thornton, is in high perfection at the Subscriber's, near Young's ferry, and will cover mares the ensuing season at TWENTY DOLLARS, and half a crown to the groom, if paid down or by the first day of August, if not, eight hundred pounds of crop tobacco must be paid in lieu thereof by the first day of April 1785.

CUB was got by Colonel Tayloe's Old Yorick; his dam by Morton's Traveller out of Betty Blazella; CUB's dam by Silver-Legs, his grand-dam was bred by Mr. Hodgson, of Yorkshire, and was got by Cub, son of Old Fox, and the Warlock Galloway, her dam by Torrefmond, son of Bolton Sterling, and Young Cade's dam, her grand-dam by second brother to Snip, her great-grand-dam by Mogul, brother to Babram, her great-great-grand-dam by Sweepstakes, sire of the dam of Whistle-Jacket, her great-great-great-grand-dam by Bay Bolton, and a sister to Sloven, her great-great-great-great-grand-dam by Curnier's Bay Barb, her great-great-great-great-great-grand-dam by Curnier's Old Spot, and her great-great-great-great-great-great-grand-dam by White Legged Lowther Barb.

The great performance of CUB's colts on the turf, added to his superior elegance of figure, renders him in estimation equal to any horse on the continent.

I have pasturage equal to any in the State at half a dollar per week, but I will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

WILLIAM COURTS.

FOR SALE,

A PAIR of elegant sorrel HORSES, young, active and sound. For Terms apply to the Subscriber living near Dumfries.

RICHARD SCOTT BLACKBURN.

Rippon-Lodge, March 13, 1784.

J O H N H U F F,

Post-Rider from Winchester to Alexandria, WILL leave Winchester on Tuesday morning, every Week, and arrive at the Printing Office, Alexandria, on Wednesday morning from which Place he will set off on his Return to Winchester through Leesburg, the next day at noon. If any Gentlemen should have Occasion for Business to be done by him, they may depend on having it executed with Dispatch Punctuality and Care, as he has given Bond for his faithful Performance.

POETRY.

VARIETY: A new Ballad. Sung by Mrs. SHERBORNE, in Vauxhall Gardens.

ASK you who is singing here?
Who so blithe can thus appear?
I'm the child of Joy and Glee,
And my name's Variety.

Ne'er have I a clouded face,
Swift I change from place to place;
Ever wand'ring, ever free,
Such am I, Variety.

Like a bird that skims the air,
Here and there and every where;
Sip my pleasures like a bee,
Nothing like Variety.

Love's sweet passion warms my breast,
Roving love but breaks the rest;
One good heart's enough for me,
Though my name's Variety.

Crouded scenes and lonely grove,
All by turns I can approve,
Follow, follow, follow me,
Friend of Life, Variety.

Alexandria, March 31, 1784.
THE Members of the ALEXANDRIA JOCKEY CLUB, are requested to meet at Lomax's Tavern, on Tuesday the 20th of April next.

STAGES.

THE Subscribers, from the encouragement of a number of gentlemen, have proposed erecting PACKET-BOATS and STAGES from Baltimore to Philadelphia, via Charlestown and Newcastle, in the manner following, viz.

The Boat to leave Mr. Richard Lemmon's wharf, in Baltimore, on SATURDAY in each week, at two o'clock, P. M. and to stop half an hour at Mr. Trimble's wharf, Fell's-Point. On Sunday Evening the arrives at Charlestown; on Monday morning the Waggon sets out for Newcastle; on Tuesday Morning the Boat sets out for Philadelphia, and at the same time the Waggon sets out on her return to Charlestown; and on Wednesday morning the Boat leaves Charlestown for Baltimore, and generally arrives there the same evening.

The Newcastle Boat generally gets from Newcastle to Philadelphia in one tide, and leaves Philadelphia every Monday morning, and meets the Charlestown Stage.

The Subscribers flatter themselves that their proposals will meet with the approbation and encouragement of an impartial Public, as they have provided good Boats with excellent accommodations for passengers, and a good Waggon, careful Driver, &c. to begin on Saturday the third of April next, under the following regulations, viz.

For each passenger (his baggage not exceeding 25 pounds weight) 7s. 6d. from Baltimore to Charlestown; from thence to Newcastle in the Waggon, 7s. 6d.—from Newcastle to Philadelphia, 3s. 9d.—and every article, chest, &c. of 150 pounds weight, the same as a passenger, and so in proportion. Goods and other articles, that gentlemen and ladies choose to send by the above-mentioned Stages, will be taken in by Messrs. R. Lemmon, in Baltimore; Wm. Trimble, Fell's-Point; John Hamilton, Charlestown; Messrs. Stockton and Eakin, Newcastle; and James M'Clenan, Crooked-Billet Wharf, Philadelphia.

JOHN STOCKTON,
THOMAS EAKIN,
JOHN HAMILTON.

March 1, 1784.



CHATHAM will cover mares this season at the Subscriber's in Prince-George's County, Maryland, about fifteen miles from Alexandria, at SIXTEEN DOLLARS, and One Dollar to the groom.

—Pasturage at 3s. per Week.—Care will be taken of the mares, but I will not be answerable for accidents.

CHATHAM was got by Mr. Fitzhugh's horse Regulus, out of Ebony, whose blood is so well known that it is unnecessary to mention it.

HUMPHREY BELT.

N. B. The money must be sent before the mares are taken away, and credit on no account will be admitted.

April 3, 1784.

Just imported in the Ship Littledale, from London, and now opening for Sale,

By WILLIAM HEPBURN, At his Store in King-Street, the following Goods, which he will sell, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Prices, for CASH, TOBACCO, FLOUR, WHEAT, or BILLS of EXCHANGE, viz.

SUPERFINE and common broadcloths, Trimmings for ditto, Wiltons, Coatings, king's cords, corduroys, everlastings, and velvets of different colours, Nankeens, jeans and sustians, Shalloons, Dutch cords and Marseilles quilting, Striped muslins, Lawns, Cambricks and gauzes, Gingham for jackets, An excellent assortment of Irish linens, Brown and white Irish and Russia sheeting, Ravens duck, Drillings, bedticks and apron checks, Brown and striped Holland, Osnaburghs and ticklenburgs, Printed linens, calicoes and fine chintzes, Manchester cottons in gown patterns, Printed cotton, linen and silk handkerchiefs, Plain, figured and painted ribbons, Gentlemen and ladies' silk, cotton, thread and worsted, ribbed and plain stockings, Blue, white and pink-coloured lutestringings, Black modes and pelongs, for cloaks and bonnets, Silk twist and sewing silks of different colours, A variety of threads, Said HEPBURN, being desirous to extend his trade, requests that all those who are indebted to him, will come and settle their respective accounts, otherwise he will not be enabled to carry his intentions into immediate execution.

April 1, 1784.



SEMPRONIUS, formerly the property of General Spotswood, rising nine years old, and in high health and perfection, will cover mares at my farm near the Lower Falls of Potomack, in Fairfax County, for EIGHT DOLLARS, to be sent with the mare—or a bond for Three Pounds, payable the first of October next, with interest from the date if not punctually discharged.

SEMPRONIUS is a fine chestnut sorrel, near 16 hands high, was got by Nonpareil, who was got by a horse of the same name, who was got by Morton's Traveller, out of a mare got by the Landisale Arabian, and imported by Mr. Nelson of York; Nonpareil's dam, Betty Blazella; also the Dam of Yorick, was got by Blazia, son of the Devonshire Childers, out of Jenny Cameron, by Cuddy, a son of Fox, out of Mr. Whitty's mare; Sempronius's dam by Whittington, his grand-dam by fober John, his great-grand-dam by Jolly Roger, his great-grand-dam by Sly-Boots of an imported mare.—Sempronius is remarkably certain as a stud, and his colts are stout, handsome, and very promising both for the turf and saddle.—Pasturage will be furnished, gratis, for mares from a distance; and although I will not be answerable for escapes or accidents, every precaution shall be used to prevent them.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

N. B. Sempronius's pedigree may be seen at his stable, and the certificates respecting his blood.

April 1, 1784.

Virginia, Fairfax County, March 25, 1784.

ANY person who will undertake to build a Dwelling-House, to contain twelve hundred square feet, will meet with good encouragement, and punctual payments, by applying to the Subscriber—who will either furnish materials, or not, at the option of the undertaker.

G. MASON.

Alexandria, March 4, 1784.

THE Subscriber has for Sale, in this Town sundry LOTS, or Parcels of GROUND on several Streets, and well situated.

WILLIAM RAMSAY.

TO BE SOLD,

And a reasonable Time given for Payment, SIX Hundred and Forty Acres of LAND, lying in Hampshire County, Virginia, situate on Cape-capon-River, which runs through it, and abounds with fine trout, &c. and on the premises are all kinds of game—two hundred acres of which are well calculated for meadow, about one hundred cleared and under good fence, a great part of it fresh and in good order for corn, hemp, or tobacco; there are on the premises, a tolerable dwelling-house, a large and commodious new barn, and other out-houses, a good bearing orchard of excellent fruit; it is well calculated for stock, as well on account of the quantity of meadow that is made, as its situation for an excellent range equally good on both sides of the said river, and very extensive; the land is generally very level, well timbered and watered with divers springs, and on the great road leading from Alexandria, Dumfries, and Frederickburg, to Pittsburg and the Western Settlements, and within 20 miles of the borough of Winchester, which is thought to be the most healthy situation, and the best for trade of any inland town on the Continent.—Also to be sold, at public vendue, on the first Tuesday in May next, in the borough aforesaid, a large STONE HOUSE, situate on the main street, well calculated for public or private business, and was formerly a Tavern, known by the name of the Red Cooper's Tavern; it has an arched cellar under the whole, a good kitchen and smoke-house, two stables and other out-houses, with an excellent draw-well.—Likewise will be sold at the same time another DWELLING-HOUSE, of about 50 feet front, adjoining the Stone House, suitable for a tavern or store.—The purchaser will be indulged to pay £. 250 of the purchase-money at £. 50 per annum; and the houses will rent from 80 to £. 100 per year. For particulars, apply to the Subscriber in Winchester.

PATRICK MURRAY.

March 11, 1784.

TO BE LET by the Year,

TWO Store-Houses adjoining our Dwelling-House.—Also to let on Ground-Rent, Two Lots of Ground in the Town, and One on Point-Lumley.—For Sale, Salt, Wine, Cordage, Sail-Cloth, and Dry Goods of different Kinds.

HOOE and HARRISON.

Alexandria, April 1, 1784.

Chatham, March 10, 1784.



TRUEWHIG will cover mares the ensuing season, at the usual price of Four Pounds, the money to be sent with the mare, or a bond payable in July next, with interest from the date if not punctually discharged.—Pasturage will be found (gratis) for mares that come from a distance, and every possible care shall be taken of them; but if any accident or escape should happen I will not be answerable.

TRUEWHIG was got by the noted horse Regulus, who was the sire of Chatham, out of the imported dam of Apollo; and is now in high perfection.

I have two full-blooded COLTS for sale, 2 and 3 years old next May, for which I will take cash, tobacco, or officer's certificates.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

Alexandria, April 1, 1784.

WHEREAS the Copartnership of WILLIAM and HENRY LYLES is this Day dissolved by mutual consent, it is requested that all those who are indebted to them, either by bond or otherwise, will make immediate payment; and those who have any claims against the said concern are desired to make them known, that they may be adjusted and paid.

Alexandria, March 29, 1784.

THE Public are cautioned against the Purchasing of the following Tobacco Notes on Machodack Warehouse, whither due Notice has been sent to prevent the Delivery of them, viz. I. A. 147, 1617, 109, 1508;—146, 1515, 107, 1428;—144, 1609, 113, 1496;—which were either lost by black Matthew, who goes in our Flat, or stolen from him. HUNTER, ALLISON, and CO.

JUST IMPORTED, and TO BE SOLD, by ROBERT DICK,

By the Quantity or Package,

A Parcel of IRON WARE, consisting of NAILS, HOES, AXES, &c.

Bladenburg, March 19 1784.

A Variety of Blank Books, Sealing-Wax, best Irish Wafers, British Inkpowder, Writing-Paper, &c. to be Sold at the Printing-Office.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by GEORGE RICHARDS, and COMPANY, at the Corner of Fairfax and Princess Streets—by whom Advertisements, &c. are thankfully received for this Paper,—and where Printing is performed with Care and Expedition.